

OGDEN MORNING EXAMINER

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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 F. W. HENKEL, Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill., Eastern Representative

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (IN ADVANCE.)

Daily and Sunday, one month..... 65c
 Daily and Sunday, six months..... \$3.75
 Daily and Sunday, one year..... 7.00
 Sunday Examiner, one year..... 2.00
 Daily Examiner, by mail, three months (in advance)..... 1.50

Subscribers wishing address of paper changed must give former as well as present address. Subscriptions, in all cases, are payable in advance.

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THE WEATHER FORECAST—UTAH—Partly cloudy and colder Sunday. Monday fair, colder.

REVOLT AGAINST OGDEN TAX INJUSTICE GROWS

Until city, county and state authorities unite in an effort to bring about more equal assessment of property in Ogden the "big city debt" will stand. Equalization is the only salvation of the small property owner, the man who works for a living and from his savings has purchased a little home of his own. This class makes the best citizens and yet it is upon their undeserving shoulders that the burden of heavier taxation falls while the man with money, or the corporation with even more money, escapes with the payment of a tax that upon even casual comparison with other figures and with other cities appears ridiculous.

Weeks ago the Examiner called attention to this condition of affairs suggesting to the "grand standing" city executive, who, at that time, was making a futile plea for higher license on legitimate business industries, that equalization offered an actual solution of the city tax problem. The Examiner asserted then that equal burdens were not imposed on all tax payers and that special interests, either through neglect or indifference, had been permitted to enjoy special privileges that not only were unfair but absolutely unconstitutional. It remained for a fearless committee composed of members of the Ogden Real Estate association to delve into the assessment roll for figures on local taxation. That committee's report has proved our original assertion.

Does anyone imagine that real estate in Ogden is worth \$400,000 less at this time than it was 14 years ago? Is it reasonable to suppose that in 13 years railroad properties have depreciated \$422,458, while the newspapers have been hard pressed to provide the space with which to chronicle fresh news of increased railroad investment? Does anyone suppose that real estate valued at \$29,360 in 1895, is worth but \$24,192 at this day? Is it not absurd to say that real estate located in the very heart of the business section and valued at \$31,770 thirteen years ago has depreciated during that period until now worth only \$29,588? Fifteen years ago improvements on one piece of property were assessed at \$22,000. Since that time the building has been practically reconstructed and refurnished. At least one hundred persons pass this central location for every five to be seen in that vicinity when the original assessment was made, yet the figured never were changed.

These are cold, hard facts, and only a few of hundreds of similar discrepancies that may be found. The day will never come, perhaps, when equal rights along the line of taxation will be enjoyed by all, rich and poor alike, but when violations of the sacred privileges of citizens become so flagrant as those which Weber county now faces it is time to call a halt and that is exactly what the Examiner proposes to do if it has to shout equalization from the house-tops.

These facts are laid before the county board of equalization with an urgent appeal, in the interests of the individual home owner, for justice. A re-valuation of all property in the county must be made before a semblance of the equal rights for which our forefathers organized that grand old "Boston tea party" can be restored. Unless official action tending to provide relief for these evils is found future historians may be compelled to chronicle an "Ogden tea party" and unless we mistake the brain and brawn of our citizenship it will not be a "pink tea" affair, at that.

GE. JAMES SHIELDS.

The other day in urging an appropriation to build a monument to Gen. James Shields, the statement was made that he was the only man in the war that defeated Stonewall Jackson, which aroused the wrath of a southern member, who declared that he never heard of Stonewall Jackson being defeated and did not believe it was possible. It is true, though, according to The Telegram, that commanding a division of General Banks' army Shields did defeat him at Kernstown. He was defeated more than once. Lew Wallace defeated him in West Virginia.

But the debate called attention to General Shields. Perhaps no man who ever lived in America supplied so many themes for a picture show as did General Shields. He was born in Ireland, in Altmore Tyrone, in 1810. He tried to come to America in 1823, but the ship he was on was wrecked on the coast of Scotland and only he and his captain and one other person were saved. Then he made several trips with his captain as clerk, but in his last trip to Peru he was blown from aloft to the deck in a great gale and the fall broke both his legs. Then he got patched up, came to the United States and went to studying law in the town of Kaskaskia, Ill.

In 1835 he was elected to the state legislature with such men as Lincoln, Douglas, Palmer and Davis. He was elected auditor of the state. In the terrible panic of 1837 he insisted that if they would pay state taxes in gold and silver it would save the credit of the state. Mr. Lincoln made fun of this and Shields challenged him. Lincoln promptly accepted, but the seconds passed it off.

When the Mexican war came on he "went to assist." At the battle of Cerro Gordo he was shot through one lung by a copper grape shot. Word came back to the states that he was fatally wounded, but he was ready when Churubusco and Chapultepec came on to fight again and performed prodigies of valor at both places. He was the first American to unfurl the American flag in the City of Mexico.

He was elected to the United States senate from Illinois in 1846. When California came up for admission he made a famous speech which drew to him the personal praise of Daniel Webster. Later he went to Minnesota and was elected to the senate. Then he was appointed governor of Oregon by President Pierce. Then he moved to California and practiced law. When the civil war came on he joined the army again. He was once of twice on the supreme bench in Illinois.

In all his career he so carried himself that there was never a stain on his courage or his integrity. He was of a roving, wild na-

The "Meat Boycott Measles"



UNCLE SAM AND C. P. "I HOPE ALL OF THEM CATCH IT."

ture, reckless, always ready at any time to join any service where a fight was promised. He was perpetually being wounded. Even on the day when he defeated Stonewall Jackson he was carried on the field in a litter, having been wounded by the splinter of a shell the previous day. When the war closed Shields went to California and after a few years removed to Missouri, where he became a member of the state legislature and then United States senator.

No more varied career was ever known in this country. He had a brilliant mind, a stormy but genial nature and his friends are complaining that no monument has ever been raised to him in this country. His friends should be patient. While he was making a name which deserves a monument there were a great many others and their graves are not much marked. We have one up here in the soldiers' cemetery at Fort Douglas. He was a hero of two or three wars, he served his country and served Utah splendidly, but still lies, his grave unrecognized. There is a movement on hand to complete the arrangements and finally secure for him a monument on the 17th of the present month, and we hope the reproach of neglecting his grave will be taken away, for he was one of the "brave who sink to rest with all his country's honors blest."

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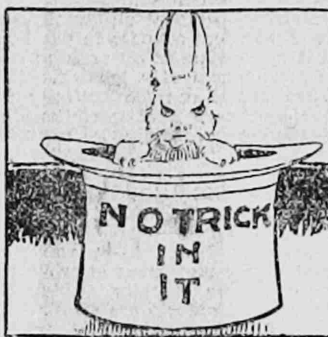
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AN OPPORTUNITY.

A women's taxpayers' society has been organized, in New York. The object is not, as might be hastily concluded, to protest against taxes or to demand civic rights because women pay taxes. It is to study the taxation scheme; to learn where and for what tax money goes; to advise as to the fixing of taxes in the future, and to spread broadcast information as to the amount of taxes paid by women and as to the direct return they receive therefrom. If this were a legislative bill the information feature would be called a joker. Many eyes will open wide when men become aware of the proposition of taxes paid by women and of the direct returns made to them. The work of the society will doubtless be more effective without the slogan: "taxation without representation," which might have been adopted.

A study of the taxation scheme is certain to result in good. If this body of women persist in employing experts, as they have done at the start, and demand of them reports on the scheme of taxation and its results which can be understood by the layman and laywoman, they will perform an important public service. Societies of men have been organized for this purpose in times past, and many of these societies are still working in the hope of relieving the great burden of the citizen body by providing a plan of taxation that will be fair to all. The trouble with these societies has been and is that the membership comprises chiefly men more learned than the average in taxation matters and that the reports and suggestions made by them have been so written that the average individual could not understand them.

Herein lies the opportunity for the new women's society. Women as a rule are not tax experts. The average woman knows only that practical economy is necessary when tax-paying time comes. Like the average man, she pays taxes blindly. She knows that the old hat and dress must be made over in order to save sufficient money to meet the tax bill, but she seldom asks why there is a tax bill and whether or not it is a fair one. She accepts it as inevitable and lets it go at that. Now, if these women can be convinced that such sacrifice are in large part necessary and that another hat and dress are to be the reward for an understanding and proper management of tax levies and tax payments, the chances for improvement in the system will be greatly increased.

A woman, as a rule, cares little for red tape, but she is persistent and curious once she becomes convinced that she has rights that are not being respected. Since she has decided to learn where tax money goes in New York there are likely to be very interesting developments. She can not be convinced that existing political methods are faults of her own—because they are not. She is not an accessory before the fact though having failed to attend the primary or in consequence of not having "voted right." She is not in any sense a party to the tax crime.

The best of it will be that when the New York women have demonstrated the possibility of aiding materially in tax reform work, similar movements are likely to be started elsewhere. There is certainly no broader field for women who desire to take up "practical study." One result of this study will be that when they gain a common sense mastery of taxation methods they will be in a position to educate the men—the sole masters of the ballot.—Woman's National Daily.

THE GUIDE TO PIANO PURCHASERS.

It always pays to buy the "best possible." This axiom applies to pianofortes more than to anything else, as an instrument is purchased for a lifetime and not like clothing or furniture, until fashion changes.

First as a business investment. A strictly first-class, high-grade piano, made by a manufacturer of reputation will always, even when second hand command from 40 per cent to 65 per cent of its value, according to its age. The piano of no standing or reputation has little or no value even after a year of use.

Second, as a matter of satisfaction and comfort. A good reliable piano will be a source of pleasure and satisfaction constantly. It will not get out of order while a poor piano will be a constant misery and expense.

Remember, however, that it does not always follow that a high price on a piano proves that it is really a first class instrument. There are unscrupulous dealers who think nothing of charging a big price for a rattle-trap if they have a customer to deal with who is ignorant of real values.

If a person wants to sell you a piano, and cuts his price in half before you leave the store, distrust him. He would have robbed you if he could.

It costs more to make a good article than it does to make a poor one, and no really honest first class article can be produced by a system of manufacture where "cheapness" is the one object aimed at. This is especially true of the pianofortes.

It is a very common practice of a clever salesman, trying to sell a cheap piano, on which he will make two or three times the profit as he will on a really good one, to assert that the instrument he is pushing is just as good as any of the distinguished makes, "only you are paying for the name."

What constitutes the "name" of a piano maker? Nothing less than the indorsement of artists and musicians and the experience of the public that his instruments are honestly and well made, consequently will last for years.

Therefore, when a purchaser pays for the "name" of a manufacturer and this applies to the manufacturer of any really good piano, he is in reality assured and guaranteed that he is getting something like the value for his money. In other cases he may get it, and he may not.

Steinway, Sohmer, Estey, Kimball, Henry F. Miller, Vose and others are made by manufacturers having "name."
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